

104
THE
S T A T E

OF THE

National Debt, as it stood *Dec.*
31, 1742, and on *Dec.* 31, 1743.

To which is added,

The three following PROTESTS, *viz.*

- I. On a MOTION to address His Majesty that He will be pleased to give Orders that the 16000 *Hanoverians* be no longer continued in the Service of this Nation after the 25th of this Instant *December*, &c.
- II. On a second MOTION, for discharging the above Troops out of our Pay, as being prejudicial to the true Interest of His Majesty, useless to the Common Cause, and dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquility of this Nation, &c. *Jan.* 31, 1743.
- III. On a MOTION for the House to be put into a Committee upon the Bill, intituled, *An Act to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender to His Majesty's Crown*, &c. *Ap.* 27.

L O N D O N:

Printed for Dick Jones, near Temple Bar, 1744.

12870

To the Right Honourable the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal

A State of the NATIONAL DEBT Provided or Unprovided for by 1st of December, 1743. Together with an Account of the Produce of the Debts contracted before the 25th of December, 1716, the said Fund has been

Amount of the Debt on Dec. 31

EXCHEQUER.

ANNUITIES for long Terms, being the Remainder of the Original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea Company

Annuities for Lives with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed

Annuities for Two and Three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths

Annuities on the Plate Act, 6. Geo. I. Regis

Annuities for Nevis and St. Christophers Debentures, at 3 per Cent. per Annum

Annuities at 3^l. 10s. per Cent. Anno 1731

Annuities at 3^l. per Cent. charged on the Sinking Fund, Anno 1736

Annuities at 3 per Cent. Anno 1738, charged on ditto

Duties on Salt further continued, Anno 1735

Ditto further continued, Anno 1741

Exchequer Bills made out for Interest of old Bills exchanged

Exchequer Bills on the Victuallers Act, Anno 1726

Exchequer Bills on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors, Anno 1743

Memorandum of the Duty on Victuallers be determined at Midsummer 1743, the above Sum of 481,400^l. was from that Time transferred to the said Duty on Licences.

Exchequer Bills charged upon the Duties on Sweets, Anno 1737

Note, The Land Taxes and the Duties upon Malt being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 1,000,000 charged upon the Deductions of Sixpence per Pound on Pensioners, &c.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

By Two Acts of Parliament 9 Will. III. Regis. & two Acts 6 and 9 Anna Reg

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their Original Fund at 3^l. per Cent. per Annum from the 1st of August 1743

For cancelling Exchequer Bills 3 Geo. I.

Purchased of the South Sea Company

Annuities at 4^l. per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals, &c. since Lady Day, 1719

Annuities at 4^l. per Cent. charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery, 1714

Annuities at 3^l. per Cent. for Lottery, Anno 1731

Annuities at 3^l. per Cent. Anno 1742, charged on the Sinking Fund

Annuities at 3^l. per Cent. for Lottery, Anno 1743, charged on additional Duties on Low Wines, Spirits, and Strong Waters

Annuities at 3^l. per Cent. Anno 1743, charged on ditto

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.

On their Capital Stock and Annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis.

l.

1,836,275 :

108,100

107,447 :

312,000

37,821 :

400,000

600,000

300,000

228,000

1,200,000

2,200

481,400

1000000

499,600

3,200,000

3,200,000

500,000

4,00,000

1,750,000

1,250,000

800,000

800,000

27,302,203 :

48,915,047 :

al and Temporal in PARLIAMENT Assembled.

ed for by Parliament, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1742, and on the
duce of the SINKING FUND in that Year, and to the Payment of what
nd has been applied.

Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1742.			Increased between Dec. 31, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743.			Paid off within that Time.			Amount of the National Debt, on Decem. 31, 1743.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1,836,275	17	10							1,836,275	17	10
108,100									108,100		
107,447	8	2				2,300			105,147	8	2
312,000									312,000		
37,821	5	1							37,821	5	1
400,000									400,000		
600,000									600,000		
300,000						188,000			300,000		
228,000									40,000		
1,200,000									1,200,000		
2,200									2,200		
481,400			518,600						1,000,000		
499,600									499,600		
3,200,000									3,200,000		
3,200,000									3,000,000		
500,000									500,000		
4,000,000									4,000,000		
1,750,000									1,750,000		
1,250,000									1,250,000		
800,000									800,000		
800,000									800,000		
			800,000						800,000		
			1,000,000						1,000,000		
27,302,203	5	6							27,302,203	5	6
48,915,047	16	9	2,318,600			190,300			51,043,347	16	9

Debtor.

The Exchequer is to Cash on the Sinking-
Fund on the 31st Day of Dec. 1742 — }
To the Produce of the Sinking-Fund, be- }
tween the 31st Day of Dec. 1742, and }
the 31st Day of Dec. 1743, viz. — }

Surplus of the Aggregate Fund	_____	613,284 : 4 : 2
Surplus of the General Fund	_____	418,612 : 2 : 7
Surplus of the South Sea Company's Fund	_____	31,485 : 1 : 4

183,946 : 13 : 1

1,063,381 : 8 : 2

1,247,328 : 1 : 4

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or.

Per Contra

Creditor.

13 : 1	By Money issued between the 31st Day of Dec. 1742, and the 31st Day of Dec. 1743, viz.	
	In further Part of 1,000,000 granted for the Service of the Year 1742	59,683 : 9
	In Part of 1,000,000l. granted Last Sessions of Parliament for the Service of the Year 1743	942,541 : 5 : 9
	To pay the Annuities at 3l. per Cent. on 600,000l. granted Anno 1736, for one Year due at <i>Christmas</i> , 1743	18,000
8 : 2	To pay Annuities at 3l. per Cent. on 300,000l. granted Anno 1738, for one Year due at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1743	9,000
1 : 4	To make good the Deficiencies of Annuities granted Anno 1720 on the Plate Act at <i>Lady Day</i> , 1743	3,959 : 1
	To make good the Deficiency of the Lottery Annuities Anno 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> , 1742	4,392 : 19
	To the Bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the Premio's or Rewards for circulating Exchequer Bills, charged on the Duty on Victuallers Anno 1726, at <i>Midsummer</i> , 1743	8,295 : 9 : 1
	To the Bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the Premio's or Rewards for circulating Exchequer Bills, charged on the Duty on Sweets, Anno 1737, to the 24th of July, 1743	13,870 : 7
	To pay Interest on the Loans charged on the Duties on Salt continued Anno 1741, for 12 Months Interest due the 5th of <i>Nov.</i> 1743	42,000
	To pay Annuities at 3l. per Cent. on 800,000l. granted Anno 1742, and Charges of Management for 12 Months due at <i>Christmas</i> , 1743	24,450

Ballance in Cash on the 31st Day of Dec. 1743

1,126,192 : 3
 121,135 : 18 : 3
 1,247,328 : 1 : 4

EXCHEQUER,
 Feb. 3, 1743

JOHN DAWSON.

T H E
L O R D S Protest.

Die Veneris, 9no Decembris 1743.

TH E House was moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that His Majesty will be most graciously pleased to give Orders, that the Sixteen Thousand Hanoverians, now in the Pay of Great Britain, be no longer continued in the Service of this Nation after the 25th of this Instant December, thereby to put a Stop to the Jealousies and Heartburnings among His Majesty's faithful Subjects at Home, and his British Forces abroad.

Which being objected to, and long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put upon the said Motion?

And it was resolved in the Negative.

46-1-8-353

Content	36
Non-Content	71

Dissen-

Dissentient.

1. Because we conceive, that the Reasons assigned in the Question not only justified, but called for that Question, as a proper and necessary Exercise of the inherent Rights of this House to advise the Crown ; and we are convinced, that such Jealousies and Animosities have arisen, and will continue between the Troops of *Great Britain* and those of *Hanover*, that they can no longer act together without evident Danger of the most pernicious and fatal Consequences.

2. Because this our Conviction is founded upon the most publick and universal Notoriety, first transmitted from the Army abroad, then confirmed without Doors by the unanimous and concurrent Accounts of all the Officers that are returned from them, and now uncontradicted by any of those noble Lords who had the Honour of serving the last Campaign, and who were appealed to for the Truth of this Proposition while the Question was under our Consideration, a Silence which, we apprehend, amounts to a Demonstration of the Truth of the Facts alledged.

3. Because an Army divided against itself in such a Manner as ours will certainly be, if the 16,000 *Hanoverians* are still to continue a Part of it, can give no Strength to whatever Allies we have, nor Terror to our Enemies, but must greatly obstruct, and probably defeat the Success of any Operation of Service in which it can be employed.

4. Because the Incompatibility of the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops being known to all *Europe*, nothing can be a greater Inducement to the Queen of
Hun-

Hungary and the King of *Sardinia* to quit our Alliance, and make a separate Peace for themselves, than if they should find, that, instead of a real and effectual Support, we are resolved to give the Name of Army only; which, from the above-mentioned Reasons, they must be sure cannot co-operate in any Plan for their Service, or the Benefit of the Common Cause.

5. Because we apprehend, that, were it necessary, there would be no Difficulty in replacing the *Hanover* Troops with 16,000 others, at least, as good and as cheap, and not liable to the same, or any other Objections from other States, who would be very willing to treat with us about such a Bargain. Nay, we conceive that this Number might, without any Danger, be in a great Degree supplied by our National Troops now in *Great Britain*, and still leave more for the Defence of the Kingdom at home than were kept here at any Time during the last War. And we can discover no good Reason, in our present burdened and exhausted Condition, for keeping a Number of National Troops useless at home, and paying at the same Time so considerable a Number of useless Mercenaries abroad.

6. Because the Willingness of the States General of the United Provinces, or any other Power in *Europe*, to enter into a closer Conjunction with us, at this critical Time, must chiefly depend upon the Idea they shall conceive of the State of this Nation at home, especially with regard to the greater or lesser Degree of Union and Harmony which shall appear to subsist between his Majesty and his People in these his Royal Dominions. And it is known all over *Europe* how much Discontent and Dissatisfaction the taking these

16000

16,000 *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of *Great Britain*, together with the many unhappy and mortifying Circumstances that have attended that Measure, has universally raised in this Kingdom, and how much Reason there is to apprehend an Increase of that Dissatisfaction, if it should be a determinated Measure of Government to continue so odious a Burden upon the Nation, not only without any Advantage, but with the most visible Danger to the Service abroad.

7. Because we conceive it to be the Duty, as it is the Right, of the Peers of this Realm, who are hereditary Counsellors to the King, and Mediators between the Crown and the People, to interpose their timely Advice against such Measures as calculated, in our Opinions, for the private Views of particular People only, have a manifest Tendency to alienate the Love of the Nation in general from this Royal Family, which we will always support with true *English* Hearts, and with such Counsels as we do in our Consciences think the most conducive to their Glory, and to maintain and preserve the Honour and Dignity of that *British* Crown, to which alone we owe our Allegiance.

8. Because we know there are Partialities almost inseparable from human Nature, and blameless in themselves, when acting only within proper Bounds, which yet must have a most fatal Influence, if encouraged to mix themselves with the Affairs of this Nation, either in the Council or the Camp; and we do, from our Souls, scorn and abominate that most abject and criminal Adulation, which either gives Way to, or inflames such Partialities, in prejudice to the National Honour and Interest of our Country: We
thought

thought it therefore necessary to enter these our Reasons against the further Continuance of these Mercenaries, which, for one Campaign only, have already cost this Nation near 700,000*l.* and which appears to us to have been, in many Instances, disobedient to *British* Orders, and utterly incompatible with *British* Troops; that, as our Votes have (we hope) proved us to the present Age, our Names in the Books may transmit us to Posterity ENGLISHMEN.

Marlborough,
 Talbot,
 Chesterfield,
 Bridgewater,
 Coventry,
 Shaftsbury,
 Abingdon,
 Denbigh,
 Stanhope,
 Sandwich,
 Bedford,
 Huntingdon,
 Ailsbury and Elgin,
 Haversham,
 Tbanet,
 Mafham,
 Rockingham,
 Hereford,
 Litchfield,
 Westmorland,
 Northampton,
 Foley,
 Gower,
 Mansel,
 Beaufort.

F I N I S.



Great Britain Lords Nov 2009

THE LORDS Protest

O N A

MOTION, That it is the Opinion
of this House, that the continuing
the Sixteen Thousand *Hanoverians*
in the Pay of *Great Britain* is pre-
judicial to the true Interest of His
Majesty, useless to the Common
Cause, and dangerous to the Wel-
fare and Tranquility of this Nation.

Die Martis 31 Januarij 1743.



L O N D O N :

Printed in the Y E A R 1744.

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THE
LORDS PROCEED

MOTION, That it is the Opinion
of the House, that the continuing
the sixteen thousand Hanoverians
in the Pay of Great Britain is pre-
judicial to the true Interest of His
Majesty, and to the Common
Cause, and dangerous to the Wel-
fare and Prosperity of this Nation.

46
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Die Martis 31 Januarii 1743.



(5)

T H E

L O R D S Protest.

Die Martis 31. Januarij, 1743.

THE Order of the Day being read for taking into further Consideration the Estimate of the Charge of the Troops of *Hanover* in the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 26th of *December* 1743, to the 25th of *December* 1744.

It was moved to resolve, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the continuing the Sixteen Thousand *Hanoverians* in the Pay of *Great Britain* is prejudicial to the true Interest of His Majesty, useless to the Common Cause, and dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquility of this Nation.

And

And the same being objected to,

After a long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put upon the said Motion ?

And it was resolved in the Negative.

Contents	41	}
Non-Content	86	}

Dissentient.

1. Because we conceive, that the Demand made in the Estimates for the Continuance of the 16000 *Hanoverians* in the Pay of *Great Britain* for the ensuing Year, rendered the Interposition of this House against so fatal a Measure the more necessary inasmuch as it seemed now to be the only Means left to prevent it.

2. Because we apprehend, that every national Purpose, pretended to be answered by these *Hanoverians*, may be more effectually served by an equal Number of Troops, supposing such a Number to be necessary, free from the same Objections, either of other foreign Mercenaries, who will thereby be prevented from engaging with our Enemies
(of

(of which the *Hanoverians*, when unpaid by us, cannot, we assure ourselves, be suspected) or, at least (which is evidently practicable, even at this Time) partly of Mercenaries, and partly out of the great and extraordinary Establishment of national Troops now in this Kingdom.

3. Because it appears to us, that these *Hanoverians*, tho' in the Pay, can hardly be said to have been in the Service of this Nation; some refused to form in the first Line at the Battle of *Dettingen*, and retired to the second; others refused to obey the Orders of the *British* General, and march in Pursuit of the Enemy after the Battle; and the greatest Number of 'em, who, together with some of the *British* Guards, composed what was called the Rear Guard, under the Command of a *Hanoverian* Lieutenant General, took a different Rout in the March from the rest of the Army from *Aschaffembourg*, and such a one as not only rendered them wholly useless to the Army, when the *French* attackt us in Front, but would have rendered them equally useless, if the *French* from *Aschaffembourg* (where we left the Passage open to them) had attackt us in the Rear, in which it was pretended that these Troops were left as in the Post of Honour: Nay, not contented to avoid
being

being of any Use, either in the Front or in the Rear, but determined to be of Use nowhere, they halted as soon as they came within Sight and Reach of the Battle, tho' pressed by the *British* Officer, and invited by the Ardour of the *British* Soldiers to share the Glory, and complete, as they might have done, the Victory of the Day. These Facts (together with many others which we omit) asserted in the Debate in Presence of many Lords of this House who served the last Campaign, denied by none of them, and confirmed in general by a noble Duke of the highest Rank and Character, prove (as we conceive) these Troops to be useless, at least if Action be intended; and we will not represent, even to ourselves what Reasons there can be for demanding them if Action be not intended.

4. Because, if as it was insinuated in the Debate other Mercenaries could not be relied on, as belonging to Princes of the Empire, inclined to, or engaged with our Enemies, these *Hanoverians* would, as we conceive in Consequence, be useless to the Common Cause, since it would be in the Power of these very Princes, by only marching their Troops into proper Places, to recal these Mercenaries from us, and confine them to the
Defence

Defence of their own Electorate, or disarm them at least by a second Neutrality.

5. Because it has not been pretended, that the Administration has so much as endeavoured to obtain any other foreign Troops whatsoever, notwithstanding the long Notriety of the universal and deeply rooted Dissatisfaction of the Nation at the present Measure. A Neglect so unaccountable and surprizing to us, that we fear the Nation will rather suspect that we are to have no other Troops, than believe that no others are to be had.

6. Because we conceive, that the future Co-operation of our national Troops with these Mercenaries has been rendered impracticable, and even their Meeting dangerous; we think it, therefore, indispensably incumbent upon us to remove the Object that occasioned the many Instances of Partiality, by which the *Hanoverians* were unhappily distinguished, and our brave Fellow-Subjects, the *British* Forces, undeservedly discouraged. The constant Preference in Quarters, Forage, &c. we wish no Occasion had been given to remember; but we cannot here pass over in Silence the *Hanoverian* Guards having for some Days done Duty upon his Majesty at *Ascaffenbourg*, which we look upon as the highest Dishonour
to

to his Majesty and this Nation, and are therefore astonished to observe an unusual, and, to every other Purpose, useless Proportion of *Hanover* Guards continued upon the Estimate.

7. Because we apprehend, that the Argument urged in Opposition to this Question, namely, that the withdrawing these 16000 obnoxious Mercenaries would be weakening our Army in the next Campaign, alarm our Allies, and encourage our Enemies, is fully obviated by the Methods we have mentioned above of replacing them, some, if not all of which (notwithstanding the, to us, unaccountable Negligence of the Administration) are still undeniably practicable : Nor can we conceive, in any Case, that the removing the Causes of Discord and Division tends to the weakening of that Body from whence they are removed ; and we are of Opinion, that our Allies would not (whatever our Enemies might) regret the Loss of these Troops the next Year, which, by Experience, they found so useless the last.

8. Because we apprehend, that the most fatal Consequences must ensue, should this Nation be once possessed with an Opinion, that the Discouragements and Mortifications which our fellow Subjects of the Army have
received

received Abroad, were derived from any Distrust or Dislike of the *British* Nation; we are far from entertaining any such Opinion, tho' some Degree of foreign Partiality may have given indeed Occasion to these Discouragements and Mortifications; and tho' we cannot help ascribing 'em likewise to some abject flattery and criminal Misrepresentation, which this Partiality, blameless in itself, has unhappily given occasion to, and by which, in its turn, it has been fomented. But how groundless soever such an Opinion may be, it may still prevail, and the Appearances we lament, may produce the Effects we dread. The Motives to that Concern, that has been expressed in this House, and to the loud Dissatisfaction that has been expressed every where else, are in themselves of great Importance, and such as would deserve, even if they stood alone, the serious Consideration and seasonable Interposition of this House. But we confess, that they appear to us still more important, when we consider 'em relatively to Things of the same Nature, less apparent, indeed, but equally real and more detrimental, perhaps, if not more dishonourable to this Nation. For more dishonourable they may be thought, if a continued Principle of Conduct, whereby the Interests of one Country are carried on in Subordination

tion to those of another, constitutes the true and a mortifying Definition of a Province. We will not here call to Memory any former Measures of this Kind, nor recapitulate all the Instances that might be given, wherein the Blood and Treasure of this Nation have been lavishly imployed, when no one *British* Interest, and (as we conceive) some foreign Interest alone was concerned. Some of these Instances were touched in the Debate, most of 'em are well known, and all of 'em are at this Time by the Course of Events manifested to publick View. The former were long hid and disguised under political Veils, the present could not by their Nature be so; they are such as strike every one equally, from the highest Officer to the common Soldier, and carry along with 'em not only their own Weight, but the Weight of all those that preceded 'em: They are such therefore, in our Opinions, as must affect, in the most fatal Manner, both the Peace and Security of His Majesty and his Royal Family, and the Common Cause in which we are now, and may hereafter be engaged. The present Royal Family was justly called to the Throne of *Great Britain* in order to secure to us our Civil and Religious Rights, and to remove every false and foreign Bias from our Administration, the Happiness and
Security

Security therefore both of King and People, consists in the inseparable Union of all these Interests, with the Interest of the Crown, in a just Confidence, that these National Views were those of the present Royal Family: This Nation has done every Thing that could engage 'em to adhere to 'em, and has given to his Late and Present Majesty, far greater Sums than were ever given in similar Circumstances, to any of their Royal Predecessors. Whoever goes about to sever the Interests of the Crown, from any National Interests, is an Enemy to both, and every Measure that does so, tends to destroy both. It is to guard against such Attempts that our Zeal for our King and Country exerts itself on this great Occasion, as our most earnest Desire is, That His Majesty's Throne should be established in the Hearts of his People; and as we are struck with Horror at every Object that can alienate his Affections from them, or theirs from him. How much these unfortunate Circumstances have already weakened the natural Influence of *Great Britain* in the Common Cause of *Europe*, is but too apparent in Fact, and could not be otherwise in the Nature of Things. *Great Britain* is a powerful Kingdom, and whenever she has acted in her true Character, and aimed at that great and noble View alone of maintaining

taining a Ballance between the Powers of *Europe*, for the Common Interst of all, the Effects have been answerable to the Cause, and her Influence in *Germany* saved by her Arms, and supported by the Treasures in the last Wars, was, as it ought to be, and as it has been every where else superior; but should it ever appear, that an inferior *German* Principality is really, and *Great Britain* only nominally, the Director and Actor, such a Change in the Cause, must necessarily produce a deplorable Difference in the Effect; and *Hanover*, that can give neither Strength nor Consideration to *Great Britain*, may thus diminish the one, and take the other wholly away.



West-

(15)

Westmorland.

Sandwich.

Montjoy.

Dunk Halifax.

Gower.

Boyle.

Oxford & Mortimer.

Foley.

Huntingdon.

Ancafter, G. C.

Talbot.

Thanet.

Bridgewater.

Chesterfield.

Litchfield.

(16)

Litchfield.

Hervey.

Strafford.



Stamford.

Shaftsbury.

Coventry.

Denbigh.

Ailesbury.

Bedford.

Abingdon.

Beaufort.

F I N I S.

Great Britain, Lord h.o

THE
LORDS Protest
ON A
MOTION
FOR

The HOUSE to be put into a Committee upon the Bill, intituled, *An Act to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender to His Majesty's Crown.*

Die Veneris 27mo Aprilis, 1744.



L O N D O N :

Printed in the Y E A R 1744.

THE
LORDS PROCEED

ON A
MOTION
FOR

The House to be put into a Com-
mittee upon the Bill, intituled, An
Act to make it lawful for the
Corporation of the City of London
to purchase and build a new
Prison for the County of Middlesex.

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LONDON:

Printed in the Year 1744

T H E
L O R D S Protest.

Die Veneris 27mo Aprilis, 1744.

TH E Order being read for the House to be put into a Committee upon the Bill, intituled, *An Act to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender to His Majesty's Crown.*

Order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause for attainting any of the Pretender's Sons of High Treason, in case they shall land, or attempt to land in *Great Britain*, or any of the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, or to be found on board any Ship or Vessel with Intent to land there.

'Then the House was mov'd, That the 10th Section of an Act, made in the 7th Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Ann*, intituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*, relating to *Forfeitures for High Treason*, might be read.

'The same was read accordingly.

And

And it being also mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committe, that they do receive a Clause or Clauses to suspend and postpone the Operation and Effect of the said 10th Section of the said Act till after the Death of the Sons of the Pretender.

The same was objected to, and a long Debate thereupon.

The Question was put, whether such an Instruction shall be given to the Committee ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1. Because this Addition to the Bill enacts the Continuation of a Punishment, which tho' it may have prevailed at Times, in this and other Countries, we conceive it to be directly contrary to the first Principles of natural Justice, it being an uncontroverted Maxim, that the Innocent ought not to suffer for the sake of the Guilty, whereby the Nature of the Thing it is possible to prevent it.

2. Because involving the Innocent in the Punishment of the Guilty, is wholly inconsistent with that Spirit of Justice and Lenity that distinguishes our Law, and which says it is better, *That ten guilty Persons should escape, than that one innocent one should suffer.*

3. Because we conceive, That the postponing the Operation of that Clause, in Act 7. of Queen Ann,

Ann, till the Deaths of the Pretender's two Sons, is contrary to the plain Intention of that very Act, which appears throughout to have been an Act of Lenity and Mitigation, and to have confined to the Life of the Pretender himself, or three Years after the Succession of the present Royal Family should take Place : The Duration of those cruel Penalties, of Forfeiture of the Estates, and Corruption of the Blood of innocent Persons, as the utmost Term it was proper or just to allow them ; and we apprehend, that the Pretender's marrying and having Children, was at that Time too probable and obvious an Event, not to have suggested this Provision had it been thought either just or necessary.

4. Because we are far from being convinced, that the Terror of these Penalties will so often prevent Guilt, as the Execution of them will oppress Innocence ; and we do not conceive, that those whom neither the innate Principle of Self-preservation, nor the Horror inseparable from Guilt can restrain, will be check'd by the tender Sentiments of parental Affection.

5. Because we conceive, That no present Danger whatever can be urg'd as an Argument for this Clause, whose Operation does not commence till after the Death of the Pretender, who is now but fifty-six Years old ; and we can see no good Reason for anticipating a future and remote Danger (supposing that such a Danger could ever exist) in order to enact at present the longer Continuation of so dreadful a Penal Law.

6. Because we conceive, That this Continuation is, in effect, perpetuating this severe Law, since whatever Reasons can be urg'd for it during the Lives of the Pretender's two Sons will hold equally strong for continuing it as long as he or they shall have any Posterity subsisting.

7. Because we conceive, That as this Clause can have no immediate Operation, the enacting it at present may seem rather to be an Insinuation of present Disaffection, than any Security against it; which Insinuation we apprehend would be highly unjust and unbecoming, after the unanimous Zeal and Loyalty which the whole Nation has so lately given Proofs of for His Majesty's Person and Government, and with which His Majesty has so lately from the Throne declared himself satisfied, these Reasons have induced us to transmit to Posterity our Dissent to a Clause by which they may be so severely affected: We reflect with Concern upon the heavy Burthen of Debts and Taxes with which we fear we shall leave them loaded; and we desire that they may know, that we endeavour'd at least to secure their Innocence from the Rigour of those Laws to which it may hereafter be exposed and sacrificed.

S E C T. X.

Proviso. That after the Decease of the Pretender, and at the End of three Years after the Succession of the Crown by the Demise of the Queen shall take Effect, no Attainder for Treason shall disinheric any Heir, nor prejudice the Right of any Person other than the Right of the Offender during his natural Life.

Abridg. of the Statutes.

Denbigh,
 Oxford and Mortimer,
 Rockingham,
 Macclesfield,
 Foley,
 Westmoreland,
 Beaufort,
 Ward,
 Harvey,
 Litchfield,
 Warrington,
 Chesterfield,
 Bridgewater,
 Ailesbury,
 Talbot,
 Coventry,
 Bedford, } for all the Reasons but the 4th.
 Tbanet, }

(77)

London,
Oxford and Westminster,
Reading,
Manchester,
Leeds,
Liverpool,
Birmingham,
Glasgow,
Edinburgh,
Dublin,
Bristol.



For all the Books and Maps
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